

Unit (7)



resent and past simple passiv



المبنى للمجهول في المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

تذكر أن

- صيغة المبني للمعلوم (active) تبدأ الجملة بالفاعل
- صيغة المبني للمجهول (passive) تبدأ الجملة بالمفعول (نائب الفاعل)

present simple - المضارع البسيط

1 - يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر بدون اضافات اذا جاء الفاعل

اسم جمع - I - We - You - They

2 - ويتكون من المصدر + (s - es - ies) اذا جاء الفاعل

اسم مفرد - He - She - It

They visit Egypt every day.

He plays football on Friday.

3 - في حالة النفي نستخدم كل من (don't / doesn't) وبعدهم المصدر بدون اضافات

We don't speak English.

She doesn't cook meat.

4 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) تكون الاجابة (Yes - No) ويتكون السؤال كالآتي

Do / Does + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات +?

Do you eat fish?

Yes, I eat fish.

No, I don't eat fish.

Does he eat fish?

Yes, he eats fish.

No, he doesn't eat fish.



5 - في السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

.....? مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل + do / does + كلمة استفهام

Where do you come from?

I come from Egypt.

- Where does he come from?

- He comes from Egypt.

صيغة المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

1 - في حالة الجملة يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + فعل الجرس

الفاعل + P.P.....by + am - is - are + مفعول

Tourists visit Egypt.
Egypt is visited by tourists.

Ali mends cars.
Cars are mended by Ali.

2 - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (am - is - are)

الفاعل + P.P.....by + am - is - are + not + مفعول

They don't use mobiles.
Mobiles aren't used by them.

She doesn't cook meat.
Meat is not cooked by her.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + P.P.by + Am - Is - Are + مفعول ؟

Do they speak English?
Is English spoken by them?

Does Ali play games?
Are games played by Ali?

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

P.P...? + am - is - are + مفعول + كلمة استفهام

Where do we make cars?
Where are cars made?

How does she make tea?
How is tea made?

1 - الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المصدر + (d - ed - ied) ويوجد أفعال شاذة

They **played** football yesterday.
She **met** her friends an hour ago.

2 - في حالة النفي نستخدم (didn't) ويأتي بعده مصدر بدون أي إضافات

They **didn't** go to Aswan in 2020.
He **didn't** write the email last week.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) يكون السؤال كالآتي

Did + مصدر بدون إضافات + فاعل + ؟

Did he **swim** in the sea?
Yes, he **swam** in the sea.
No, he **didn't swim** in the sea.
Did they **find** the money?
Yes, they **found** the money.
No, they **didn't find** the money.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

Did + مصدر بدون إضافات + فاعل + ؟

How did they **go** to school?
They **went** to school on foot.

صيغة المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط

1 - في حالة الجملة يكون الشكل كالآتي

الفاعل + was - were + P.P.....by + مفعول

She bought the **tickets**.
The tickets **were bought** by her.

They sold the **house**.
The house **was sold** by them.



للمزيد تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

2 - في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (was - were)

الفاعل + was - were + not + P.P.....by + مفعول

They **didn't** write the email.
The email **wasn't written** by them.

She **didn't** wash the dishes.
The dishes **weren't washed** by her.



3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل في المبني للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

Was - Were + مفعول + P.P.by + الفاعل ؟

Did Ali find the books?
Were the books **found** by Ali?
Did she cook lunch?
Was lunch **cooked** by her?

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام في المبني للمجهول يكون الشكل كالآتي

Was - were + مفعول + P.P...? + كلمة استفهام

Where did you buy the pens?
Where **were** the pens **bought**?
How did you win the prize?
How **was** the prize **won**?

Exercises on Language

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form

- Egypt is..... (**visiting**) by more than 14 million tourists.
- Cars(**is**) made in Cairo.
- The National Park is.....(**surround**) by grassland.
- Hundreds of fossils were.....(**find**) in 1902.
- It was.....(**discover**) that they belonged to the same family.
-(**Did**) lunch cooked by her yesterday?
- Where.....(**do**) mobiles made? - In China.
- Arabic.....(**doesn't**) spoken in France.
- Football is.....(**playing**) all over the world.
- Salma.....(**didn't**) seen by her friends at school last week.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or

- Books.....of paper.

a. made b. making c. are made d. are making

2. Are the emails.....by Hala?

a. send b. sending c. sends

3. The Pyramids.....by the ancient Egyptians.

a. were built b. was built c. is built

4. The book.....written by her.

a. isn't b. weren't c. didn't

5. The zoo is.....by many people.

a. visit b. visits c. visiting

d. sent
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d. doesn't

d. visited

ملخص المبنى للمجهول مضارع وماضي في نقاط

المضارع البسيط

1 مفعول + am - is - are + P.P..... Egypt **is visited** by many tourists.

2 مفعول + am - is - are + not + P.P..... The story **isn't read** by Ali.

3 Am - Is - Are + مفعول + P.P.....? Is lunch **eaten** by them?

الماضي البسيط

4 مفعول + was - were + P.P..... The house **was built** by them.

5 مفعول + was - were + not + P.P..... Cars **weren't cleaned** by her.

6 Was - Were + مفعول + P.P.....? **Was** the email **sent** by them?



Unit (8)

الحالة الأولى من أسلوب الشرط If

الحالة الأولى من أسلوب الشرط

1 - الحالة الأولى تعبر عن التوقع أو الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالآتي :-

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اشترك وفعل الجرس

مصدر + will / won't + فاعل, (مضارع بسيط) If ...present simple

- If you play well, you will win.
- If he comes early, he may meet them.
- If he doesn't study hard, he won't get high marks.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- If he arrives early, he will catch the train.
- He will catch the train if he arrives early.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالآتي

.....? مضارع بسيط + فاعل + if + مصدر + فاعل + Will

Will you buy the book if you have enough money?

- Yes, I will.
- No, I won't.

Will she cook food if he helps her?

- Yes, she will.
- No, she won't.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

...? مضارع بسيط + فاعل + if + .. مصدر + فاعل + will + كلمة استفهام

What will you buy if you get the first prize?

- I will buy a mobile if I get the first prize.

Where will he travel if he has a holiday?

- He will travel to England if he has a holiday.



Exercises on language

1. Complete with the correct form

1. What will happen if he.....(studied) hard?

avoid	يتجنب	feel like	يرغب
mind	يمانع	practise	يمارس
go	يذهب	suggest	يقترح
dislike	يكره	keep	يحافظ على
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	miss	يفوت

- He **suggested** playing computer games.
- I don't **mind** having tea with coffee.
- Let's **go** swimming today.
- I **feel like** eating fish.
- We must **avoid** polluting the environment.

3- يوجد بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها (to + مصدر) أو (v + ing)

start	يبدأ	remember	يتذكر
like	يحب	stop	يتوقف
continue	يستمر	forget	ينشي
begin	يبدأ	try	يحاول

- He began **to play** football.
- He began **playing** football.
- I remember **sending** the letter.
- I remember **to send** the letter.
- He stopped **drinking** tea.
- He stopped **to drink** tea.

3- تعبيرات عامة يأتي بعدها (ing)

look forward to	يتطلع الى	object to	يعترض على
in addition to	بالإضافة الى	as well as	بالإضافة الى

- I am looking forward to **visiting** Aswan.

➤ In addition to **watching** TV, he played football.

4- إذا جاءت كلمة (would) قبل (love - like - prefer) فيأتي بعدهم (مصدر + to)

➤ I **prefer** having some tea.

➤ I **'d prefer** to have some tea.



Exercises on Language

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form

1. We decided.....(**buying**) a new house.
2. He enjoys.....(**to write**) short stories.
3. She suggested.....(**to swim**) in the sea.
4. Would you like.....(**playing**) football?
5. He stopped.....(**to drink**) tea because it is bad for health.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. He promised.....me some money.
a. give b. to gives c. gave d. to give
2. Please, avoid.....late.
a. come b. coming c. to come d. comes
3. He suggested.....in the park.
a. walk b. walks c. walked d. walking
4. I am looking forward to.....my friends.
a. meet b. met c. meeting d. meets
5. I'd prefer.....a cup of coffee.
a. drink b. drinks c. drinking d. to drink

مسترون



Unit (9)

الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط If

الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط

1 - الحالة الثانية تعبر عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في المضارع وكذلك تعبر عن التمني

If ...past simple (ماضي بسيط) + would / could + فاعل + مصدر

- If you **played** well, you **would** win.
- If he **didn't** solve the problem, it **could** get worse.
- If he **didn't** study hard, he **wouldn't** get high marks.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- If he **arrived** early, he **would** catch the train.
- He **would** catch the train if he **arrived** early.

3 - يمكن استخدام الشكل الاتي لاعطاء النصيحة

If I **were** you, I **would** / **wouldn't** + مصدر

If I **were** you, I **would** study hard.

If I **were** you, I **wouldn't** arrive late.

4 - في الحالة الثانية تأتي (were) بمعنى يكون ويمكن استخدامها مع كل الضمائر أما (had) تأتي بمعنى عنده أو يملك

If I **were** rich, I **would** help the poor. (يكون)

If I **had** money, I **would** help the poor. (عنده - يملك)

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالاتي

Would + مصدر + فاعل + if + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + مصدر + فاعل + Would +?

Would you buy the book if you had enough money?

- Yes, I would.
- No, I wouldn't.

Would she cook food if he helped her?

- Yes, she would.
- No, she wouldn't.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

...ماضي بسيط + فاعل + if + .. مصدر + فاعل + would + كلمة استفهام

What would you buy if you got the first prize?

- I would buy a mobile if I got the first prize.

Where could he travel if he were rich?

- He could travel to England if he were rich.



Exercises on language

1. Complete with the correct form

1. If I.....(am) taller, I would play basketball.
2. If I went to England, I would.....(visited) London.
3. What(will) you do if you had money?
4. If he cut his hand, we.....(will) take him to hospital.
5. If he arrived early,(he would) catch the train?

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. If I were them, Icome late for school.
a. will b. won't c. would d. wouldn't
2. If I.....money, I would buy a new car.
a. am b. has c. were d. had
3. If they..... well, they would lose.
a. played b. play c. don't play d. didn't play
4. If they didn't plant trees, the problem could.....worse.
a. be b. get c. was d. A & B
5. He would travel abroad if he..... a passport.
a. has b. have c. had d. having



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التعبير عن عادة في الماضي used to

1 - للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولا تحدث الان نستخدم

..... مصدر + used to + فاعل

He **used to arrive** early, but now he doesn't.
She **used to be** lazy, but now she isn't.

2 - في حالة النفي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

..... مصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل



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He **didn't use to** study hard.
They **didn't use to** get energy from the sun.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) يكون السؤال كالآتي

Did + use to + مصدر.....?

Did you **use to** play football?
Yes, I **used to** play football.
No, I **didn't use to** play football.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون السؤال كالآتي

..... مصدر + use to + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

What did you **use to** do?
I **used to** swim in the sea.

Exercises on language

1. Complete with the correct form

1. We used to.....(**gets**) our shopping in bags.
2. She.....(**doesn't**) use to come late.
3. What did Ali.....(**used**) to eat?
4. Did he use to.....(**working**) to a plan?
5. She used to be lazy, but now she.....(**doesn't**) lazy.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. My father used to.....on a ship.
a. work b. works c. worked d. working
2. Where did they.....to live? - In Tanta.
a. uses b. used c. using d. use
3. She used to.....clever at cooking, but now she isn't.
a. be b. was c. were d. did
4. Ehab didn't.....to play well, but now he does.
a. used b. uses c. using d. use

5. We didn't use to visit Aswan, but we.....now.

a. do

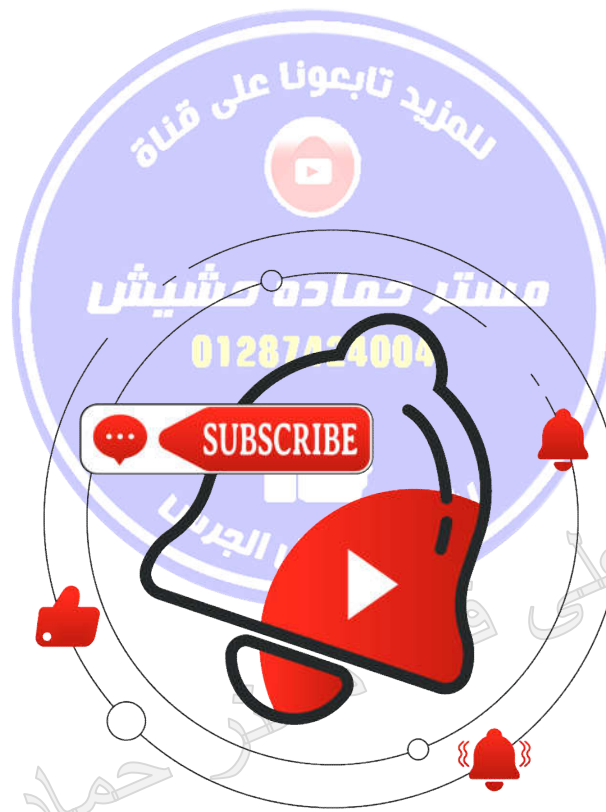
b. does

c. did

d. were

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الانترك وفعل الجرس

للمزيد تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش



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Unit (10)

الماضي التام Past perfect

1 - يتكون الماضي التام كالآتي

..... مفعول + P.P. + had + فاعل

He **had done** his homework before he watched TV.

After they **had played** football, they ate lunch.

2- يتم النفي بوضع (not) بعد (had)

He didn't go to the concert because he **hadn't** booked the ticket.

الانترك وفعل الجرس

3- في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالاتي

Had + فاعل + P.P.?

Had they **done** their homework?

Had she **cooked** lunch before going out?

أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

P.P. + فاعل + had + كلمة استفهام

How long had they lived here before they moved to Cairo?

They have lived here 3 years before they moved to Cairo.

4- يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثان في الماضي . الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط الآتية :-

ماضي بسيط ماضي تام After = As soon as 1

After he **had eaten**, he **watched** TV.

As soon as she **had arrived**, they **started** the party.



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موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

ماضي تام ماضي بسيط Before = By the time 2

Before they **left**, they **had washed** the dishes.

By the time I **reached** the station, the train **had left**.

ماضي تام till / until ماضي بسيط منفي 3

He **didn't** go out until he **had taken** the money.

She **didn't** cook till she **had bought** her needs.

5- يمكن استخدام كلمة (when) ويأتي بعدها ماضي تام ثم ماضي بسيط والعكس ودائما الحدث الذي يتم أولاً يكون ماضي تام.

When he **arrived**, the train **had left**.

When he **had arrived**, the train **left**.

هنا القطار غادر أولا ثم وصل هو أي لم يلحق القطار

هنا هو وصل أولا ثم القطار غادر أي أنه لحق القطار

الانترك ومعل الحرس

معلومات اضافية هامة

6- اذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد (after / before) نضع (V + ing)

After he **had done** homework, he slept.

= After **doing** homework, he slept.

Before she **went** out, she **had helped** her mother.

= Before **going** out, she had helped her mother.

7- يمكن استخدام كلمة (Having) بدلا من كلمة (after) ويأتى بعدها دائما تصريف ثالث (p.p)

After he **had written** the letter, he sent it.

Having written the letter, he sent it.

8- يمكن استخدام الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع because

Basant **was upset** **because** her father **hadn't phoned** her.

9- يأتى الماضي التام بعد (سنة / مدة / By) في الماضي

By 2010, he had learnt to swim.

By 7 o'clock this morning, I had done all my jobs.

حشيش

Exercises on language



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موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

1. Complete with the correct form

1. After he.....(**has**) bought the book, he read it.

2. They.....(**eat**) lunch after she had cooked it.

3. Having.....(**reading**) the questions, he began to answer.

4. Before.....(**went**) out, they had cleaned the room.

5. He didn't sell the car until he had.....(**buy**) a new one.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. After we the museum, we decide to have lunch.
a. visiting b. has visited c. had visited d. visit
2. Having lunch, they left.
a. eat b. eaten c. ate d. eating
3. By 2010, I French
a. had learnt b. have learnt c. has learnt d. learn
4. Before homework, he had had his lunch.
a. do b. did c. doing d. had done
5.he had studied his lessons, he watched TV.
a. Having b. Before c. After d. While

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موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

مراجعته على المضارع التام

Present perfect

والمضارع التام المستمر

Present perfect continuous

تذكر أهم نقاط المضارع التام

1 - يتكون المضارع التام من (have - has) وبعدهم التصريف الثالث

He **has** watched the film.

They **have** watched the film.

She **has** cooked lunch.

2 - نختار (has) اذا جاء الفاعل (He - She - It) أو اسم مفرد

3- نختار (have) اذا جاء الفاعل (I - We - You - They) أو اسم جمع

They **have** taken the money.

4- في حالة النفي نستخدم (hasn't - haven't)

Ali **hasn't** mended the car.
We **haven't** visited Aswan.



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موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية

1- تأتي كل من (just - already) في الإثبات لتدل على حدوث الفعل

He has **already** written the email.
He has written the email **already**.
She has **just** eaten lunch.

2- تأتي (yet) في آخر السؤال والنفي لتدل على عدم حدوث الفعل حتى الآن

Have you studied English **yet**?
She hasn't met her friend **yet**.

3- تأتي (ever) في وسط السؤال

Have you **ever** travelled abroad?

4- تأتي (never) في النفي بمعنى (not)

We have **never** eaten fish.

5- تعبر (since) عن بداية الحدث ومعناها منذ أما (for) تعبر عن مدة الحدث

They have lived here **since** 2020.
They have lived here **for** 2 years.

6- نستخدم (been to) بمعنى ذهب إلى مكان وعاد أما (gone to) ذهب وما زال هناك

He has **been to** England. (He went to England and came back)
He has **gone to** England. (He is still in England)

7- يأتي قبل (since) مضارع تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط

She has lived here since she was born.

المضارع التام المستمر

1- المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن حدث بدأ وما زال مستمراً ويتكون كالآتي

فاعل + have - has + been + V + ing...

He has **been watching** the film.
They have **been cooking** food.

2- في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (have - has)

He **hasn't** been playing football.
They **haven't** been sitting in the park.

3- في حالة السؤال بـ (هل) يكون الشكل كالآتي

Have - Has + فاعل + been + V + ing.....?





Has he been revising for the exam?

Yes, he has been revising for the exam.

No, he hasn't been revising for the exam.

Have you been living in Tanta?

Yes, I have been living in Tanta.

No, I haven't been living in Tanta.

4 - في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

have - has + فاعل + been + V + ing.....?

How long have you been working as a teacher?

I have been working as a teacher for 20 years.

ملاحظه هامة جداً

المضارع التام يعبر عن حدث انتهى أما المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن حدث بدأ وما زال مستمراً

She **has cooked** lunch. (انتهت من طبخ الغداء)

She **has been cooking** lunch. (ما زالت تطبخ الغداء)



Exercises on language

1. Complete with the correct form

- Someone has.....(**broke**) the window.
- I.....(**have finished**) my homework yet.
- She has been.....(**revised**) for the exam.
- They have been studying.....(**since**) an hour.
- Where have you.....(**be**) waiting?

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- I.....travelled by plane.

- a. haven't b. isn't c. aren't d. hasn't
2. What have you been.....? e. have been f. is g. has
- a. read b. reads c. reading d. to reads
3. Have you.....seen a lion? e. have seen f. is g. has
- a. ever b. yet c. since d. for
4. She has been cooking.....2 hours. e. has been f. is g. has
- a. since b. ago c. for d. while
5. I.....been reading a novel recently. e. have been f. is g. has
- a. have b. has c. are d. is



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Unit (11)

المباشر والغير مباشر Reported speech

الجملة الخبرية - Statement

1 - تتكون صيغة المباشر من جزئين جملة خارج الأقواس وتسمى جملة القول وجملة داخل الأقواس تسمى جملة المباشر

She says to Ali, " Ahmed will buy a car."

جملة القول

جملة المباشر

خطوات تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر

1 - نحول فعل القول كالآتي

say	say		say to	tell	
says	says	لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول	says to	tells	يأتي بعدهم مفعول
said	said		said to	told	

ويمكن تحويل فعل القول الى كلمة من الكلمات الآتية .. (explained - reported...) ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

2 - نحذف الـ (,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها دائما فاعل ثم فعل

She says to Ali, " Ahmed will buy a car."
 She tells Ali that Ahmed will buy a car.

3 - إذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير زمن الفعل داخل الأقواس ولكن إذا جاء ماضي نحول الفعل الى الماضي

He says, "She is at school."
 He says that she is at school.
 He said, " She is at school."
 He said that she was at school.

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لو فهمت هتحل دول يلا بسرعه

- Salim told her that he..... a car.
 a. bought b. buy c. buys d. is buying
- He tells them that he.....(played)football.
- She told me that they.....(visit) Aswan.

ملاحظات اضافية هامة

1 - إذا جاء فاعل الجملة داخل الأقواس (He - She - It - They) يبقوا كما هم عند التحويل كما في الجمل السابقة

2 - إذا جاء فاعل الجملة (I - We) يتم تحويلهم الى المتكلم

He said, " I have played football."
 He said that he had played football.

She said, " I have played football."
 She said that she had played football.

3 - إذا جاء فاعل الجملة (You) يتم تحويلها الى مفعول الجملة الأولي (المستمع)

He said to Ali, " You can go out."
 He told Ali that Ali could go out.

4 - إذا جاء فعل القول ماضي يتم تحويل علامات الأزمنة وأسماء الإشارة كالآتي

this	that	ago	before
these	those	now	then
yesterday	the day before	last week	the week before
tomorrow	the following day	next week	the following week

He said to me, " She will buy **this** car."

He told me that she would buy **that** car.

They said to her, " Ali is reading **now**."

They told her that Ali was reading **then**.

Exercises on language

1. Complete with the correct form

1. He said that he.....(**loves**)fish.
2. He.....(**tells**) us that she didn't come early.
3. He said that the school.....(**isn't**) very good.
4. She explained that the world.....(**is**) warming.
5. She said that they were playing.....(**now**).

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. He.....me that he visited Aswan.
a. said b. tells c. told d. says
2. She said that she.....lunch.
a. cook b. cooks c. cooked d. will cook
3. Ali explained that they.....the money.
a. take b. takes c. will take d. took
4. He said that Mona.....at home.
a. was b. is c. are d. has
5. She.....them that she won the prize.
a. told b. said c. explained d. tells

Unit (12)



Future: Revision



مراجعته أزمته المستقبل

1 - نستخدم (مصدر + will) للتعبير عن التوقع أو الاحتمال أو الرأي الشخصي أو التعبير عن العمر والقرار السريع

في وجود كلمات مثل (think - expect - I am sure.....)

By 2030, we **will have** finished more projects.

In the future, we **will use** renewable energy.

I **think**, he **will win** the prize.

Basant **will be** ten next year.

There is no sugar, I **will buy** some.

مستر حماده حشيش

2 - نستخدم (مصدر + am / is / are going to) في حالتين

للتعبير عن النية لفعل شيء وغالبا في وجود كلمات مثل (intend / intention / decide / decision / plan)

They have intention, they **are going to** buy a car.

للتعبير عن شيء سيحدث طبقا لدليل مثل وجود السحب دليل على حدوث المطر

There are a lot of clouds. It **is going to** rain.

فكرة هامة جدا جدا

إذا جاءت كلمة (think) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (am - is - are going to)

There are a lot of clouds, I **think it is going to** rain.

3 - نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am / is / are + V + ing) للتعبير عن الأشياء التي رتبنا أن نفعلها في المستقبل مع كلمات مثل

(arrange / arrangements / prepare)

وكذلك مع الحفلات والمناسبات

They have bought the tickets. They **are visiting** Aswan tomorrow.

He **is having** a party tomorrow. (He has arranged everything)

Test yourself

تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

A. Complete with the correct form

1. Look! She is.....(wash) the carpets.



2. I can't go with you, I am.....(do) my homework.
3. I have bought the tickets. I(travel)tomorrow.
4. They are.....(play) computer games.
5. The plane.....(will arrives) at 3 as usual.
6. The phone is ringing, I will.....(answering) it.
7. I expect, they.....(buys) a new car.
8. He has arranged everything, he.....(has) a party.
9. I am(go) to visit Aswan.
10. Hamada.....(is going to) be 44 next year.

B. Choose the correct answer

1. I am hungry. I think I a sandwich.
a. am buying b. buy c. will buy d. going buy
2. We in the restaurant. We have arranged this.
a. are going to eat b. are eating c. will eat d. eat
3. There are many dark clouds. I think it.....
a. is raining b. will rain c. is going to rain d. rains
4. I intend, I a new car.
a. am buying b. will buy c. am going to buy d. buy



التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة في المستقبل

1 - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المستقبل نستخدم

مصدر + will be able to + فاعل

Farmers **will be able to** make their electricity.
She **will be able to** write English well.

2 - في النفي نستخدم الشكل الاتي

مصدر + won't be able to + فاعل

We **won't be able to** grow food.
He **won't be able to** drive a car.

3 - في السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالآتي

Will + فاعل + be able to + مصدر?

Will you be able to swim?
Yes, I will.

No, I won't.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

? مصدر + be able to + فاعل + will + اداة استفهام

What will you be able to do?

I will be able to drive a car.

Complete with the correct form

1. They will be able to.....(making) electricity.
2.(Have) you be able to speak English?
3. Farmers will.....(been) able to grow more crops.
4. She.....(doesn't) be able to travel.
5. Where will she be.....(enable) to work?

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